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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SANTA ANA DIVISION**

ENTROPIC COMMUNICATIONS,  
LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMCAST CORPORATION;  
COMCAST CABLE  
COMMUNICATIONS, LLC; AND  
COMCAST CABLE  
COMMUNICATIONS  
MANAGEMENT, LLC,

Defendants.

**No. 2:23-cv-1049-JWH-KES (Lead Case)**

**No. 2:23-cv-1050-JWH-KES (Related Case)**

**No. 2:23-cv-1043-JWH-KES (Lead Case)**

**No. 2:23-cv-1048-JWH-KES (Related Case)**

Assigned to Hon. John W. Holcomb

**COMCAST DEFENDANTS' NOTICE  
OF MOTION AND MOTION TO  
DISMISS SECOND AMENDED  
COMPLAINT UNDER FED. R.  
CIV. P. 12(b)(1) AND 12(b)(6)**

Date: January 26, 2024  
Time: 9:00 AM  
Courtroom: 9D

**REDACTED VERSION OF DOCUMENT  
PROPOSED TO BE FILED UNDER SEAL**

**NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO DISMISS**

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that on January 26, 2024, or as soon as this matter may be heard in Courtroom 9D before the Honorable John W. Holcomb, of the above-entitled Court located at 411 West Fourth Street, Santa Ana, California 92701, Defendants Comcast Corporation, Comcast Cable Communications, LLC, and Comcast Cable Communications Management, LLC (collectively, “Comcast”) respectfully move the Court for an order dismissing with prejudice Plaintiff Entropic Communications, LLC’s (“Entropic”) Second Amended Complaint (“SAC”) for Patent Infringement, dated December 8, 2023<sup>1</sup>, in each of Case Nos. 23-cv-01043 (“1043” Case) and 23-cv-01049 (“1049” Case).<sup>2</sup>

Comcast moves to dismiss Entropic’s SAC under Rule 12(b)(1) and Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. On November 20, 2023, the Court granted Comcast’s motion to dismiss Entropic’s First Amended Complaint (“FAC”), with leave to amend. *See* C.A. 23-cv-1048 (“1048” Case), Dkt. 121<sup>3</sup>; C.A. 23-cv-1050 (“1050” Case), Dkt. 132 (“Order”).<sup>4</sup> Entropic’s allegations in the SAC fail to overcome

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<sup>1</sup> Entropic originally filed its SAC in both the 23-cv-1043 and 23-cv-1049 cases on December 8, 2023. At the same time, Entropic moved for leave to supplement its SAC in both cases to include allegations of post-suit conduct. One week later, on December 15, 2023, Entropic filed a “corrected” SAC in both cases, and additionally moved for leave to amend and supplement to add two new patents in a proposed Third Amended Complaint (“TAC”) in the 1049 case. Because the allegations in Entropic’s pending motions for leave to amend and supplement are already contained in the original SAC, Comcast cites to Entropic’s December 8, 2023 SAC in both cases for simplicity. Comcast’s motion seeks to dismiss, with prejudice, each of Entropic’s SACs and TACs.

<sup>2</sup> The substantive allegations in the SAC in both the 1043 Case and 1049 Case are identical or substantially similar. For simplicity, paragraph citations after “SAC” (e.g., SAC ¶ 10) refer to C.A. 23-cv-1043, Dkt. 192-1. Ex. A includes cross-references to the corresponding paragraphs in the SAC filed in the 1049 Case. Ex. B includes cross-references between the SAC, the “corrected” SAC, and the TAC in the 1049 case and the SAC and the “corrected” SAC in the 1043 case.

<sup>3</sup> Unless stated otherwise, any reference to “Dkt.” refers to C.A. 2:23-cv-1043.

<sup>4</sup> The 1048 and 1050 cases have since been consolidated with the 1043 and 1049 Cases respectively.

1 the deficiencies in the FAC as a matter of law. This Court has already held that Entropic  
2 took title to the asserted patents subject to a covenant not to sue that is only subject to a  
3 narrow exemption for willful infringement that applies on a per-patent basis. Because  
4 the SAC again fails to state a plausible claim for willful infringement of any asserted  
5 patent, the Court should dismiss the SAC with prejudice.

6 Comcast's motion is based on this notice of motion and motion, the memorandum  
7 of points and authorities below, the declaration of K. Padmanabhan ("Padmanabhan  
8 Decl.") and its exhibits, the pleadings and papers on file, and any materials and  
9 argument presented to the Court at the time of the hearing. This motion is made  
10 following the conference of counsel pursuant to L.R. 7-3 that took place on December  
11 15th and 18th. Counsel were unable to reach resolution.

12  
13 Dated: December 29, 2023

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## MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

On November 20, 2023, this Court dismissed Entropic's FAC, finding that Entropic "took title to the patents that it asserts in this action subject to [a] covenant not to sue" Comcast, with only a limited "exemption for willful infringement." Order 2.<sup>5</sup> The Court found that "the covenant not to sue includes all of the Asserted Patents and that it runs with the Asserted Patents." Order 6. The Court further found that the covenant applies "on a per-patent basis," such that Entropic can only assert a given patent against Comcast if it adequately pleads that Comcast willfully infringed that particular patent. Order 8. The Court then analyzed the allegations in the FAC and concluded that "Entropic fails plausibly to allege willful infringement" that could invoke the covenant's narrow exemption for any asserted patent. Order 11. Thus, the Court granted Comcast's motion to dismiss the FAC.

Although the Court granted Entropic leave to amend, Entropic's SAC fails for the same reason as the FAC the Court dismissed: Entropic did not and cannot plausibly allege that Comcast *willfully* infringed any asserted patent. Tellingly, the bulk of Entropic's new allegations relate to its own litigation activities that occurred *after* Entropic filed this lawsuit. In a misguided effort to conjure subject matter jurisdiction, Entropic relies on its original complaint, the FAC, and its infringement contentions in these cases to argue that Comcast is on notice of the alleged infringement. Yet even assuming that Entropic has leave of Court to raise these post-suit allegations,<sup>6</sup> they fail

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<sup>5</sup> In C.A. 1048, Entropic has asserted U.S. Patent Nos. 7,295,518 ("518"), 7,594,249 ("249"), 7,889,759 ("759"), 8,085,802 ("802"), 9,838,213 ("213"), 10,432,422 ("422"), 8,631,450 ("450"), 8,621,539 ("539"), 8,320,566 ("0,566"), 10,257,566 ("7,566"), 8,228,910 ("910"), and 8,363,681 ("681").<sup>5</sup> In C.A. 1050, Entropic has asserted U.S. Patent Nos. 8,223,775 ("775"), 8,284,690 ("690"), 8,792,008 ("008"), 9,210,362 ("362"), 9,825,826 ("826"), 10,135,682 ("682"), 11,381,866 ("866"), 11,399,206 ("206"), 11,785,275 ("275"), and 9,866,438 ("438").

<sup>6</sup> Comcast opposed Entropic's motion to supplement its pleadings to raise these post-suit allegations. Dkt. 201; 1049, Dkt. 136. Because the Court has not yet ruled on that

1 to establish any exemption to the covenant not to sue as a matter of law. For one,  
2 Entropic’s “post-suit” willfulness theory would render the covenant meaningless by  
3 allowing Entropic to benefit from its own violation of the covenant’s plain terms.  
4 Entropic’s theory is that it can commit the very act the covenant forbids—sue Comcast  
5 for *non*-willful infringement—and then exploit Comcast’s knowledge of that forbidden  
6 lawsuit to invoke the covenant’s limited exemption for willfulness. That theory is  
7 facially absurd and contravenes New York law, which governs the covenant. *Snug*  
8 *Harbor Square Venture v. Never Home Laundry, Inc.*, 252 A.D.2d 520, 521 (N.Y. App.  
9 Div. 1998) (“a court should not adopt an interpretation which would leave any provision  
10 without force and effect” because that would not reflect “the reasonable expectations of  
11 the parties”).

12 Even apart from the covenant, courts in this District and across the country have  
13 repeatedly rejected theories of “post-suit” willfulness based on the filing of a complaint,  
14 which would transform every garden-variety claim of infringement into a willfulness  
15 case. Because it would be “beyond the pale to expect every patent defendant to cease  
16 all allegedly infringing conduct once a complaint is filed to force them to avoid  
17 enhanced damages for willful infringement,” courts routinely dismiss willful  
18 infringement claims based on such “post-suit knowledge.” *Ravgen, Inc. v. Quest*  
19 *Diagnostics Inc.*, No. 2:21-CV-09011-RGK-GJS, 2022 WL 2047613, at \*3 (C.D. Cal.  
20 Jan. 18, 2022) (quotation, alteration omitted); *infra* § IV.B.1.b.

21 As for *pre*-suit conduct—the only conduct that could be relevant to evaluate  
22 willfulness—Entropic has little to add beyond the allegations that the Court already  
23 rejected in the FAC. As before, Entropic tries to rely on lawsuits against unrelated third  
24 parties, but this Court has already recognized that “[l]itigation against other defendants  
25 provides a sufficient basis for willful infringement only in narrow circumstances” and  
26 based on “specific factual allegations.” Order 9–10. Although the SAC adds statements  
27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 motion, Comcast moves in an abundance of caution to dismiss the entire SAC, including  
its supplemental allegations.

1 about Entropic’s litigation against one non-party, it still does “not plausibly demonstrate  
2 knowledge of infringement” beyond mere “conclusory allegation[s],” which fail to state  
3 a claim for willful infringement as a matter of law. Order 10.

4 Entropic also relies on the alleged relationship between Comcast and MaxLinear  
5 (the asserted patents’ original owner that assigned them to Entropic subject to the  
6 covenant not to sue), but Entropic again fails to plausibly allege that MaxLinear put  
7 Comcast on notice of any alleged infringement for any specific patent. Entropic’s  
8 assertions about trade secret counterclaims MaxLinear has asserted against Comcast in  
9 the Southern District of New York (“SDNY”) are irrelevant and similarly fail to show  
10 any “per-patent” willfulness as required by this Court’s Order. Order at 8. Entropic’s  
11 remaining allegations also fail to assert knowledge of infringement of a particular patent  
12 and/or have already been rejected by the Court.

13 Because Entropic has already twice tried—and failed—to adequately plead  
14 willful infringement of any patent, the Court should dismiss the SAC with prejudice.

## 15 **II. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

16 On August 1, 2020—almost two years before Entropic filed these cases—  
17 MaxLinear entered into a Vendor Service Agreement (“VSA”) with Comcast that  
18 included a covenant not to sue Comcast for infringement of any patent held by  
19 MaxLinear or its affiliates to the extent that Comcast has “not willfully infringed.” The  
20 following year, in March 2021, MaxLinear assigned the patents at issue to Entropic.

21 Shortly before filing the lawsuits here, Entropic sent Comcast a licensing offer  
22 listing 250-plus patent numbers and stating that some were allegedly essential to the  
23 Multimedia over Coax Alliance (“MoCA”) standard, but Entropic’s letter did not  
24 identify any Comcast products in conjunction with any specific patent. Order 9.  
25 Entropic did not articulate any theory of infringement for any specific patent against  
26 any particular Comcast product at least until it filed the original complaints in the 1048  
27 and 1050 Cases on February 10, 2023. Dkt. 82 at 29-30.

28 In each case, Comcast moved to dismiss Entropic’s original complaint under

1 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) for lack of subject matter jurisdiction because  
2 Entropic took title to the asserted patents subject to the VSA's covenant not to sue, and  
3 thus lacked standing. Instead of opposing, Entropic filed the FAC, which sought to  
4 supplement its willfulness allegations in an attempt to trigger the covenant's exemption.  
5 Comcast again moved to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) because Entropic  
6 lacks standing to sue for alleged non-willful patent infringement, and because the FAC  
7 failed to plead a plausible claim of willful infringement for any asserted patent.

8 On November 20, 2023, this Court granted Comcast's motion to dismiss the  
9 FAC, finding that MaxLinear assigned the asserted patents to Entropic subject to the  
10 covenant not to sue and that the FAC failed to plausibly allege willful infringement.  
11 Order 1. The Court granted Entropic leave to amend, however, to attempt to cure its  
12 deficient willful infringement allegations. Order 11–12.

13 On December 4, 2023, Entropic filed a motion for reconsideration of the Order  
14 under Local Rule 7-18. Dkt. 186.<sup>7</sup> Entropic's only (improper) ground for  
15 reconsideration was that the Order did not expressly address certain cases that Entropic  
16 raised in oral argument and supplemental briefing. *Id.* at 14. Entropic did not seek  
17 reconsideration of the Court's findings that the FAC failed to plausibly allege willful  
18 infringement, or that the VSA was in effect at the time Entropic filed suit. Comcast  
19 opposed Entropic's motion for reconsideration, which remains pending. Dkt. 202.

20 On December 8, 2023, Entropic filed the SAC. Dkt. 192-1; 1049, Dkt. 130-1. At  
21 the same time, Entropic moved to supplement the SAC under Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 15(d)  
22 to add allegations of post-suit conduct, which Comcast opposed. Dkt. 193; 1049, Dkt.  
23 131; Dkt. 201; 1049, Dkt. 136. On December 15, 2023, Entropic filed a "corrected"  
24 SAC in both cases, which replaced references to alleged "willful infringement" of  
25 MaxLinear's trade secrets with alleged "misappropriation," and in the 1049 case,  
26 removed allegations relating to the '438 and '275 patents. Concurrently, Entropic also  
27

28 <sup>7</sup> All cites to "Dkt." are to C.A. 23-cv-1043 unless indicated otherwise.



1 moved for leave to amend and supplement its SAC in the 1049 case to add the '438 and  
2 '275 patents and include allegations of post-suit conduct relating to those patents. 1049,  
3 Dkt. 143. On December 26, 2023, Comcast filed a notice of non-opposition to the  
4 addition of the '438 and '275 patents, explaining that while Entropic's post-suit  
5 willfulness allegations are futile for the reasons Comcast explained in its previous  
6 opposition, Comcast would address the entirety of Entropic's insufficient allegations in  
7 its instant motion to dismiss. 1049, Dkt. 165.

### 8 **III. APPLICABLE LAW**

#### 9 **A. Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(1) for lack of subject matter jurisdiction**

10 As the party seeking to invoke the Court's jurisdiction, the plaintiff has the  
11 burden of alleging specific facts sufficient to prove Article III standing. *See Lujan v.*  
12 *Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560–61 (1992). When a plaintiff lacks standing,  
13 the defendant may move to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction under Federal  
14 Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1). The plaintiff bears the burden of demonstrating  
15 standing “for each claim” and “for each form of relief” that it seeks. *See*  
16 *DaimlerChrysler Corp. v. Cuno*, 547 U.S. 332, 342, 352 (2006) (citations, quotations  
17 omitted). The Court should dismiss an action when the complaint does not demonstrate  
18 a basis for standing. *See Warren v. Fox Family Worldwide, Inc.*, 328 F.3d 1136, 1139  
19 (9th Cir. 2003); Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a) & 12(b)(1).

20 Under Rule 12(b)(1), a defendant may challenge jurisdiction in one of two ways.  
21 *Leite v. Crane Co.*, 749 F.3d 1117, 1121 (9th Cir. 2014). A ***facial*** attack accepts the  
22 plaintiff's allegations as true but asserts that they “are insufficient on their face to invoke  
23 federal jurisdiction.” *Id.* (quotation omitted). The court resolves a facial attack “as it  
24 would a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6).” *Id.* By contrast, a ***factual*** attack  
25 contests “the truth of the plaintiff's factual allegations,” typically by introducing  
26 evidence outside the pleadings. *Id.* “When the defendant raises a factual attack, the  
27 plaintiff must support her jurisdictional allegations with ‘competent proof,’ under the  
28 same evidentiary standard that governs in the summary judgment context.” *Id.* (citation



omitted). For both types of challenges, the plaintiff bears the burden of proving—by a preponderance of the evidence—that it meets each of the requirements for subject matter jurisdiction, and if the existence of jurisdiction turns on “disputed factual issues,” then the court itself may resolve those factual disputes. *Id.*

**B. Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim**

A motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) tests the legal sufficiency of the claims asserted in a complaint. *See Navarro v. Block*, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001). Although a complaint attacked through a Rule 12(b)(6) motion “does not need detailed factual allegations,” a plaintiff must provide “more than labels and conclusions.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007).

To state a plausible claim for relief, the complaint “must contain sufficient allegations of underlying facts” to support its legal conclusions. *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1216 (9th Cir. 2011). “Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level on the assumption that all the allegations in the complaint are true (even if doubtful in fact) . . . .” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (citations omitted). To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint “must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face,” which means that a plaintiff must plead sufficient factual content to “allow[] the Court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (internal quotation marks omitted).

**C. The plausibility standard for pleading willful infringement**

To plead a claim for willful infringement, a plaintiff must allege that the accused infringer “actually knew or should have known that its actions constituted an unjustifiably high risk of infringement of a valid and enforceable patent.” *Arctic Cat Inc. v. Bombardier Recreational Prods. Inc.*, 876 F.3d 1350, 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2017). First, “a party cannot be found to have ‘willfully’ infringed a patent of which the party had no knowledge.” *Gustafson, Inc. v. Intersystems Indus. Prods., Inc.*, 897 F.2d 508, 511 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Second, “allegations of knowledge alone are not sufficient to state

1 a claim for willful infringement.” *Document Sec. Sys., Inc v. Nichia Corp.*, 2020 WL  
2 3881623, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 4, 2020). Rather, to plead willful infringement, a  
3 plaintiff must also allege facts showing an “egregious case[] of misconduct beyond  
4 typical infringement.” *Id.* Thus, as this Court recognized in dismissing the FAC, a  
5 plaintiff must, at a minimum, “allege facts to support the conclusion that [1] the  
6 defendant knew of the asserted patent **and** [2] knew or should have known of its  
7 infringement of that patent.” Order 9; *see also Bayer Healthcare LLC v. Baxalta Inc.*,  
8 989 F.3d 964, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2021) (“Knowledge of the asserted patent and evidence of  
9 infringement is necessary, but not sufficient, for a finding of willfulness. Rather,  
10 willfulness requires deliberate or intentional infringement.”).

11 Importantly, both the knowledge of a patent and knowledge of its infringement  
12 refer to ***pre-suit*** knowledge, not merely knowledge of a plaintiff’s complaint and  
13 litigation filings. *See, e.g., Ravgen*, 2022 WL 2047613, at \*3 (dismissing “willful  
14 infringement claims [based] solely on Defendant’s post-suit knowledge”); *Sleep No.*  
15 *Corp. v. Sizewise Rentals, LLC*, No. 18-00356-AB (SPx), 2018 WL 5263065, at \*7  
16 (C.D. Cal. June 26, 2018) (“Plaintiff must allege not just knowledge of the patents, but  
17 ***pre-suit*** knowledge of infringement”) (emphasis altered); *infra* § IV.B.1.b.

18 Further, “the majority of district courts in the Ninth Circuit” have held that pre-  
19 suit “allegations of knowledge and continued infringement alone are insufficient to state  
20 a claim for willful infringement,” requiring additional “facts suggesting that [the  
21 defendant]’s conduct amounts to an ‘egregious case[ ] of misconduct beyond typical  
22 infringement.’” *Document Sec.*, 2018 WL 2422589, at \*2–3 (quotation omitted)  
23 (collecting cases); *accord, e.g., Google LLC v. Princeps Interface Techs.*, No. 19-cv-  
24 06566-EMC, 2020 WL 1478352, at \*5-6 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 26, 2020) (dismissing  
25 willfulness where amended complaint “does not plausibly show with specificity that  
26 [defendant]’s conduct was egregious”); *XpertUniverse, Inc. v. Cisco Sys., Inc.*, No. 17-  
27 cv-03848-RS, 2017 WL 4551519, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 11, 2017).

1 **IV. ARGUMENT**

2 This Court has already held that it retains subject matter jurisdiction only for  
3 claims against Comcast for willful patent infringement and that the FAC failed to state  
4 such a claim. Despite receiving leave to amend, Entropic has failed to cure the  
5 deficiencies in the FAC or otherwise plausibly allege willful infringement in the SAC.  
6 Thus, the Court should dismiss the SAC with prejudice.

7 **A. The Court already held that its subject matter jurisdiction is limited**  
8 **to claims of willful infringement, which the FAC failed to allege.**

9 In dismissing Entropic's FAC, the Court found that the VSA's "covenant not to  
10 sue includes all of the Asserted Patents and that it runs with the Asserted Patents." Order  
11 6. Specifically, the Court found that "[t]he VSA includes an encumbrance authorizing  
12 Comcast to avoid liability for practicing MaxLinear's patents so long as Comcast does  
13 not *willfully* infringe the patents," and "the VSA includes a provision that appears to  
14 extend its protection to future assigns." Order 5–6. The Court explained: "MaxLinear  
15 forfeited its right to pursue Comcast for patent infringement except in the event of  
16 willful infringement. Thus, in transferring the patents to Entropic, MaxLinear lacked  
17 the ability to transfer the right to pursue a claim of patent infringement, except in the  
18 event of willful infringement." Order 6.

19 The Court thus concluded that it retained subject matter jurisdiction over only  
20 claims of willful infringement of an asserted patent. The Court observed that "[w]hether  
21 a covenant not to sue divests the trial court of jurisdiction depends on what is covered  
22 by the covenant." Order 6 (quoting *Revolution Eyewear, Inc. v. Aspex Eyewear, Inc.*,  
23 556 F.3d 1294, 1297 (Fed. Cir. 2009)). Because MaxLinear, and thus Entropic, retained  
24 the right to sue Comcast only "for willful patent infringement," the Court found that  
25 "the VSA does not divest this Court of subject matter jurisdiction for Entropic's claims  
26 against Comcast for willful patent infringement." Order 7. However, the Court rejected  
27 Entropic's arguments that "any act of willful infringement triggers the exemption with  
28 respect to all Asserted Patents" and that it "could invoke the exemption for all patents

1 so long as Comcast had knowledge of merely one patent and its infringement of that  
2 patent.” Order 8.<sup>8</sup> Instead, the Court found that “the covenant is best understood as  
3 applying on a per-patent basis,” such that MaxLinear (and now Entropic) “would likely  
4 need to provide notice of each patent at issue before the exemption would apply.” *Id.*

5 Accordingly, the Court proceeded to analyze whether Entropic adequately pled  
6 willful infringement of any asserted patent in the FAC. The Court found it had not.  
7 Order 9–11. In so finding, the Court rejected Entropic’s reliance on (1) its pre-lawsuit  
8 correspondence to Comcast, (2) its litigation activities against third parties, (3) general  
9 industry awareness and diligence related to Comcast’s investment activity, (4)  
10 Comcast’s patent prosecution activity, and (5) the alleged knowledge of Patrick  
11 Tierney, a named inventor on two asserted patents who later worked at Comcast. *Id.*  
12 For each category of allegations, the Court found that Entropic failed to plausibly allege  
13 that Comcast had pre-suit knowledge of infringement of any asserted patent. *Id.*

14 Despite the Court’s ruling that the allegations in Entropic’s FAC fail to plausibly  
15 allege willful infringement, Entropic has repeated many of the same allegations (either  
16 verbatim or reworded without material factual amendment) in its SAC. Entropic has  
17 also repeated many of its failed legal arguments regarding the effect and scope of the  
18 covenant not to sue by inserting them in the SAC. These allegations in the SAC all fail  
19 for the same reasons the Court articulated when dismissing the FAC.

20 Notably, Entropic moved for reconsideration of the Court’s Order, but *only* to the  
21 extent that the Court did not address certain authority regarding whether a covenant  
22 divests the Court of subject matter jurisdiction. Dkt. 186 at 1. Entropic did *not* move  
23 for reconsideration as to the Court’s findings more broadly, and there is no basis to  
24

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25 <sup>8</sup> The Court’s opinion also expressly rejected Entropic’s arguments seeking to avoid  
26 application of the covenant, including Entropic’s arguments that (i) the covenant does  
27 not extend to patents held by MaxLinear’s subsidiary MaxLinear LLC (Order 6) and  
28 (ii) that MaxLinear’s attempted termination on May 18, 2023 could cure Entropic’s  
standing deficiency, because it came after Entropic filed suit (Order 7).

1 disturb the Court's previous findings. *Id.*<sup>9</sup> Accordingly, Comcast will not repeat its  
2 arguments concerning those issues here, which apply equally to the SAC. Instead,  
3 Comcast will turn to the SAC's new allegations concerning willfulness, which fare no  
4 better than those in the FAC and again fail to plausibly allege willful infringement of  
5 any asserted patent.

6 **B. The allegations in the SAC fail to cure the deficiencies in the FAC or**  
7 **otherwise plausibly allege willfulness.**

8 The SAC contains allegations regarding (1) Entropic's own litigation conduct in  
9 these cases against Comcast; (2) other litigations against non-parties that it previously  
10 identified in the FAC; (3) Comcast's relationship with MaxLinear; (4) patent  
11 prosecution activities; and (5) Comcast's investment in Entropic Communications, Inc.  
12 and its participation in the MoCA Alliance. The vast majority of these allegations  
13 simply rehash theories the Court rejected when dismissing the FAC, and the new  
14 assertions similarly fail to plausibly plead willful infringement of any asserted patent.

15 **1. Entropic cannot overcome the covenant through its own**  
16 **litigation conduct.**

17 The SAC adds allegations that Comcast gained the requisite knowledge for  
18 willful infringement of all of the asserted patents through Entropic's own actions in  
19 initiating and prosecuting these cases.<sup>10</sup> Comcast has opposed Entropic's attempt to  
20 supplement its pleadings with such post-suit allegations (Dkt. 201), but even assuming  
21 Entropic is granted leave to supplement, the allegations fail to overcome the covenant  
22 not to sue—both under any reasonable interpretation of the covenant itself and under

23 <sup>9</sup> Comcast has opposed Entropic's motion for reconsideration, which fails to satisfy any  
24 basis for reconsideration under Local Rule 7-18. Dkt. 202.

25 <sup>10</sup> C.A. 2:23-cv-1043, Dkt. 192-1 at ¶¶ 159-176, 178, 250, 259-261, 291, 300-302, 331,  
26 340-342, 371, 380-382, 411, 420-422, 451, 459-461, 490, 499-501, 530, 538-540, 568,  
27 576-578, 606, 614-616, 644, 652-654, 682, 690-692; C.A. 2:23-cv-1049, Dkt. 130-1 at  
28 ¶¶ 163, 166-182, 221, 227-229, 243, 252, 258-260, 273, 282, 287-289, 302, 311, 316-  
318, 331, 340, 345-347, 360, 369, 374-376, 387, 396, 401-403, 416, 425, 434-436,  
441, 450, 458, 466, 475, 480.

1 the law of willfulness, which requires pre-suit notice.

2 **a. Entropic’s allegations of willfulness based on its own**  
3 **litigation conduct contravene the VSA.**

4 Having failed to state a claim under the covenant’s plain terms, Entropic now  
5 seeks to assert a new theory that would eviscerate the covenant entirely. At bottom,  
6 Entropic argues that it can engage in the very act that the covenant prohibits—suing  
7 Comcast for *non*-willful infringement—and then rely on its own violation to invoke the  
8 covenant’s willfulness exemption. Entropic’s argument flouts both logic and the law.

9 This Court has already held that the VSA should not be interpreted such that “the  
10 willful infringement exemption would be meaningless.” Order at 8. Likewise, New  
11 York law, which governs the VSA (1048, Dkt. 82-2 at 15-16), upholds “the fundamental  
12 contract law principle that a court’s interpretation of a contract ‘should not read a  
13 contract so as to render any term, phrase, or provision meaningless or superfluous.’”  
14 *Ward v. TheLadders.com, Inc.*, 3 F. Supp. 3d 151, 162 (S.D.N.Y. 2014) (quoting *Givati*  
15 *v. Air Techniques, Inc.*, 104 A.D.3d 644, 645 (N.Y. App. Div. 2013) (collecting cases));  
16 *see also Snug Harbor Square Venture v. Never Home Laundry, Inc.*, 252 A.D.2d 520,  
17 521 (N.Y. App. Div. 1998) (“a court should not adopt an interpretation which would  
18 leave any provision without force and effect” because that would not reflect “the  
19 reasonable expectations of the parties”).

20 Here, allowing Entropic to rely on its own improper suit against Comcast to  
21 satisfy the willful infringement exemption cannot reflect a correct interpretation of the  
22 covenant because it would render the covenant meaningless. Under Entropic’s theory,  
23 it need only establish that it filed suit against Comcast—in violation of the covenant—  
24 to render the covenant inoperable. Under that interpretation, the exception would  
25 swallow the rule. Accepting Entropic’s argument that it can avoid an explicit contractual  
26 provision by running afoul of that same provision would contravene New York law and  
27 should be rejected. *Cf. Castle Creek Tech. Partners v. CellPoint Inc.*, No. 02-cv-6662-  
28 GEL, 2002 WL 31958696, at \*7 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 6, 2002) (“When a party to a contract



1 has breached the agreement, [ ] either by acting in bad faith or by violating an express  
2 covenant within the agreement, it may not later rely on that breach to its advantage.”);  
3 *Island Ests. Mgmt., Inc. v. MBA Manorhaven, LLC*, 12 Misc. 3d 1194(A), 2006 WL  
4 2337965, at \*6 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. Aug. 10, 2006) (“A party cannot use its own breach of a  
5 contract as a basis for cancelling a contract.”).

6 **b. Entropic’s allegations of willfulness based on its own**  
7 **litigation conduct fail as a matter of law.**

8 Even apart from the VSA’s covenant, Entropic’s post-suit allegations fail to state  
9 a claim for willful infringement because they reflect Entropic’s *own* conduct in filing  
10 and prosecuting these cases—not any willful conduct by *Comcast*. Courts in this  
11 District, the Ninth Circuit, and across the country have rejected analogous willfulness  
12 claims based on papers served earlier in the same litigation, which would have the  
13 absurd result of transforming *every* infringement claim into one of willful infringement  
14 unless the defendant immediately ceased all accused conduct and effectively agreed to  
15 a preliminary injunction. Indeed, “[i]t seems beyond the pale to expect every patent  
16 defendant to cease all allegedly infringing conduct once a complaint is filed to force  
17 them to avoid enhanced damages for willful infringement.” *Ravgen*, 2022 WL 2047613,  
18 at \*3 (quotation, alteration omitted). After all, “where a Defendant continues their  
19 allegedly infringing operation after they are sued, they may simply ‘subjectively  
20 believe[ ] the plaintiff’s patent infringement action has no merit,’” which is consistent  
21 with continuing the accused activities. *Id.* (quoting *Slot Speaker Techs., Inc. v. Apple,*  
22 *Inc.*, No. 13-CV-01161-HSG, 2017 WL 4354999, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 29, 2017)  
23 (rejecting willfulness claim based on “Defendant’s post-suit manufacturing and  
24 sales”)). For this reason, courts across California have repeatedly reaffirmed the  
25 principle that a complaint cannot provide the knowledge necessary to sustain willful  
26 infringement.<sup>11</sup>

27 <sup>11</sup> See, e.g., *Dental Monitoring SAS v. Align Tech., Inc.*, No. C.A. 22-07335 WHA, 2023  
28 WL 4297570, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. June 30, 2023) (dismissing willfulness claims because

1 The fact that Entropic asserts post-suit willfulness in an amended complaint  
2 rather than the original complaint does not change the result. For claims that require  
3 knowledge, a plaintiff must allege that the defendant had such knowledge “prior to  
4 filing the action, regardless of whether that allegation is made in an original complaint  
5 or an amended complaint.” *GoTV Streaming, LLC v. Netflix, Inc.*, No. 2:22-cv-07556-  
6 RGK-SHK, 2023 WL 2627016, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 16, 2023) (dismissing amended  
7 complaint alleging induced infringement, which also requires knowledge). To hold  
8 otherwise would render any rule against relying on the original complaint meaningless  
9 since the patentee could always file an amended complaint to assert willfulness based  
10 on knowledge gleaned from the earlier complaint. Again, this would force defendants  
11 to “cease all allegedly infringing conduct once a complaint is filed to avoid such claims  
12 in the future.” *Id.* (quotation omitted); *see also iFIT Inc. v. Peloton Interactive, Inc.*,  
13 No. CV 21-507-RGA, 2022 WL 609605, at \*2 (D. Del. Jan. 28, 2022) (“[A]n amended  
14 complaint cannot rely upon the original complaint as a basis to allege knowledge for a  
15 willful infringement claim.”); *accord Wrinkl, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc.*, No. 20-CV-1345-  
16 RGA, 2021 WL 4477022, at \*7 (D. Del. Sept. 30, 2021); *Bos. Sci. Corp. v. Nevro Corp.*,  
17 560 F. Supp. 3d 837, 844–45 (D. Del. 2021) (“[T]he operative complaint in a lawsuit  
18 fails to state a claim for willfulness . . . where the defendant’s alleged knowledge of the  
19 asserted patents is based solely on the content of that complaint or a prior version of the  
20 complaint filed in the same lawsuit.”).

21 There are sound policy reasons for rejecting reliance on the complaint and other  
22 \_\_\_\_\_  
23 “the filing of a complaint cannot, standing alone, serve as notice for purposes of willful  
24 and indirect infringement”); *Sonos, Inc. v. Google LLC*, 591 F. Supp. 3d 638, 646 (N.D.  
25 Cal. 2022) (joining “district courts that do not generally allow the complaint to serve as  
26 notice”); *Splunk Inc. v. Cribl, Inc.*, No. 22-07611 WHA, 2023 WL 2562875, at \*4  
27 (holding “the complaint will generally not be adequate to serve as notice for either  
28 willful or indirect infringement”) (citation omitted); *Arbmetrics, LLC v. Dexcom Inc.*,  
No. 18-CV-00134-JLS-KSC, 2019 WL 12473781, at \*4 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 19, 2019)  
(holding that “continuing post-suit manufacturing and sales [ ] cannot be the sole  
evidence to support a willful infringement claim”).



1 litigation papers to show willfulness in addition to the fact that it would convert every  
2 garden-variety infringement case into a willfulness case. Fundamentally, “[t]he purpose  
3 of a complaint is to obtain relief from an existing claim and not to create a claim.”  
4 *GoTV*, 2023 WL 2627016, at \*3 (quotation omitted). “The limited authority vested in  
5 our courts by the Constitution and the limited resources made available to our courts by  
6 Congress counsel against encouraging plaintiffs to create claims by filing claims,” and  
7 it is “neither wise nor consistent with principles of judicial economy to allow court  
8 dockets to serve as notice boards for future legal claims for . . . enhanced damages.”  
9 *ZapFraud, Inc. v. Barracuda Networks, Inc.*, 528 F. Supp. 3d 247, 251 (D. Del. 2021);  
10 *see also Pact XPP Schweiz AG v. Intel Corp.*, No. 1:19-CV-01006-JDW, 2023 WL  
11 2631503, at \*5 (D. Del. Mar. 24, 2023) (“There are many reasons why a complaint can’t  
12 constitute the basis for willful infringement, among them that a complaint can’t  
13 constitute an element of a claim that it purports to raise, and that it would mean all  
14 infringement suits involve willful infringement.”). By contrast, limiting willfulness to  
15 “pre-suit knowledge through a cease-and-desist letter that calls out patent claims and  
16 how accused products infringe should be encouraged” to promote resolution of disputes  
17 and ease burdens on courts. *Splunk*, 2023 WL 2562875, at \*3.

18 In sum, Entropic cannot rely on its *own* filing and prosecution of these cases to  
19 allege any culpable conduct by *Comcast*, which is simply defending itself from patent  
20 infringement claims without agreeing to a preliminary injunction, as it is entitled to do.

21 Similarly, Entropic cannot rely on the fact that Comcast allegedly sought  
22 indemnification from third-party vendors *after* the filing of the initial complaint in these  
23 actions. SAC ¶¶ 89-90. The law is clear that this cannot support a claim for willful  
24 infringement: a defendant’s insurance or indemnification against liability is not  
25 evidence of misconduct. *See In re Gabapentin Pat. Litig.*, No. 00-CV-2931-FSH, 2011  
26 WL 1807448, at \*9 (D.N.J. May 12, 2011) (excluding “evidence of liability insurance  
27 and indemnification” where “Plaintiffs do not cite a single case in which a court  
28 permitted the use of such evidence to establish willfulness,” which “runs afoul of

[Federal] Rule [of Evidence] 411”); Fed. R. Evid. 411 (“Evidence that a person was or was not insured against liability is not admissible upon the issue whether the person acted negligently or otherwise wrongfully.”); *Gabapentin*, 2011 WL 1807448, at \*9 n.33 (“Indemnification agreements are treated like liability insurance under Rule 411.”).

**c. Entropic’s post-suit assertion of additional patents fails for the same reason as the original patents.**

The SAC in the 1049 case adds two more patents—the ’438 and ’275 patents—to what was already a set of 20, and seeks to assert willful infringement for those two patents based on the interactions between outside counsel that occurred after Entropic stated its intent to add them to this litigation. 1049, Dkt. 130-1 at 35 n.13; *id.* at ¶¶ 440-486. Entropic’s allegations for these patents fail to overcome the covenant for the same reasons as the originally asserted patents.

First, these newly asserted patents are subject to the same encumbrance that precludes Entropic from asserting non-willful infringement against Comcast. MaxLinear owned the ’438 patent as of August 1, 2020—the effective date of the VSA—and then assigned it to Entropic Communications, LLC on March 31, 2021, along with the several of the originally asserted patents. Ex. C (’438 assignment). The ’275 patent is a continuation of patents owned by MaxLinear as of August 1, 2010.<sup>12</sup> The Court has already found that covenant not to sue applies to both categories of patents—(1) patents owned by MaxLinear as of August 1, 2020, and (2) continuations of patents owned by MaxLinear as of August 1, 2020. Order 3, 6.<sup>13</sup>

Second, Entropic does not and cannot allege that Comcast had any pre-suit notice

<sup>12</sup> This includes U.S. Patent Nos. 8,526,898; 9,100,622; 9,210,363; 9,819,992; 10,313,733; and 10,972,781. Ex. D (’275 patent).

<sup>13</sup> For instance, the Court found that the covenant not to sue applies to the originally asserted ’866 and ’206 patents, both of which are continuations of patents owned by MaxLinear as of August 1, 2020. Order 3; *see also Gen. Protecht Grp., Inc. v. Leviton Mfg. Co.*, 651 F.3d 1355, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (a license to a patent is presumed to apply to continuations of that patent); *Cheetah Omni LLC v. AT&T Servs., Inc.*, 949 F.3d 691, 696 (Fed. Cir. 2020) (extending license to continuations).

1 of alleged infringement of either patent. Indeed, the '275 patent did not issue until after  
2 Entropic filed this lawsuit. Entropic first raised both patents on October 29, 2023, when  
3 Entropic's outside counsel informed Comcast's outside counsel that "Entropic intends  
4 to seek leave in the 1050 case to add U.S. Patent Nos. 9,866,438 and 11,785,275." Ex.  
5 E (Richey Oct. 29 email). On November 1, 2023, counsel for Comcast explained that  
6 Comcast would consent to Entropic amending its pleadings to add these patents so long  
7 as Entropic's amendment included any additional allegations related to willfulness so  
8 that Comcast could all of the amended allegations at the same time in its renewed  
9 motions to dismiss. Dkt. 201-3. Entropic did not do so. Instead, at almost midnight on  
10 November 3, 2023, outside counsel for Entropic sent "exemplary infringement charts"  
11 for the '438 and '275 patents to outside counsel for Comcast and, on November 13,  
12 2023, filed a motion to amend the FAC to add these two patents to the case. Ex. F  
13 (Bacchus Nov. 3 email); 1049, Dkt. 115.

14 The assertion in the SAC that Comcast "has known of or has been willfully blind  
15 to the ['275 Patent and '438 Patent] since. . . November 3, 2023" (1049, Dkt. 130-1 at  
16 ¶¶ 458, 480) is thus absurd. Entropic had only identified the patents to Comcast's  
17 outside counsel days earlier, and it did so not to provide Comcast with pre-suit notice  
18 of alleged infringement for Comcast to consider but rather to "add" them to the already-  
19 filed 1049 Case. Ex. E (Richey Oct. 29 email). Entropic's willfulness allegations for the  
20 '438 and '275 patents thus reflect its own litigation conduct and are no different than its  
21 allegations concerning the patents asserted in the original complaint. Entropic cannot  
22 meet the covenant's willfulness exemption by notifying Comcast's outside counsel that  
23 it is adding the patents to a lawsuit that the covenant not to sue prohibits or else the  
24 covenant would have no effect. And Entropic cannot establish willfulness based on  
25 infringement contentions that it provided after stating its intent to add the patents to this  
26 case without impermissibly converting Comcast's defense of the lawsuit (which  
27 Comcast is entitled to pursue) into willful infringement.

28 Entropic's only other allegation concerning the new patents is based on

1 Comcast’s alleged knowledge of other, related patents, which is insufficient as a matter  
2 of law. 1049, Dkt. 130-1, ¶¶ 459, 481. *See Vasudevan Software, Inc. v. TIBCO Software*  
3 *Inc.*, No. 11-06638, 2012 WL 1831543, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. May 18, 2012) (“The requisite  
4 knowledge of the patent . . . cannot be inferred from mere knowledge of other patents,  
5 even if somewhat similar . . . because it is the allowed claims, not the specification, that  
6 put potential infringers on notice of the scope of protection.”).

7 **2. Entropic cannot plausibly allege that Comcast willfully**  
8 **infringed based on litigation against non-parties.**

9 As this Court has recognized, “[l]itigation against other defendants provides a  
10 sufficient basis for willful infringement only in narrow circumstances” and based on  
11 “specific factual allegations.” Order at 9–10. Like the FAC, the SAC fails to plead such  
12 “narrow” and “specific” circumstances. The SAC relies on lawsuits against the same  
13 four defendants that Entropic previously relied on in the FAC: Charter, DISH, DirecTV,  
14 and ViXS. Order 10; SAC ¶¶ 68-93, 115, 153-158; 1049, Dkt. 130-1 at ¶¶ 71-97, 157-  
15 162. With respect to three out of four of these non-parties—DISH, DirecTV, and  
16 ViXS—the SAC’s allegations are materially identical to the FAC’s allegations and thus  
17 fail to plausibly allege willfulness for the same reasons that the Court previously found.

18 The SAC’s only substantive additions relate to Entropic’s litigations against  
19 Charter. Specifically, the SAC adds allegations concerning (1) Case No. 23-cv-52 in  
20 the Eastern District of Texas (“EDTX”), in which Entropic asserted the ’866, ’206, ’775,  
21 and ’438 patents; and (2) EDTX Case No. 22-cv-125, which Entropic previously cited  
22 in the FAC and in which Entropic asserted the ’775, ’690, ’008, ’362, ’826, and ’682  
23 patents. C.A. 23-cv-1048, Dkt. 69-1 at ¶¶ 69-75; C.A. 23-cv-1050, Dkt. 65-1 at ¶¶ 61-  
24 67, 101. However, the SAC’s new allegations regarding these cases again fail to meet  
25 the requirements for plausibly alleging willful infringement.

26 First, the SAC admits that Entropic filed the newly identified lawsuit (EDTX  
27 C.A. 23-cv-52) on February 10, 2023—the same day that Entropic sued Comcast in  
28 these actions. SAC at ¶ 69. Thus, that lawsuit cannot plausibly show that Comcast had

1 *pre-suit* knowledge of any patent, let alone pre-suit knowledge of its alleged  
2 infringement, as is required. *Infra* § B.1.b. In fact, the SAC admits that Entropic first  
3 asserted the '275 and '438 patents in that lawsuit on October 31, 2023, months *after* it  
4 sued Comcast. SAC at ¶ 69. Thus, the SAC's allegations about the Charter litigation  
5 cannot show that Comcast had the requisite knowledge for willfulness for the '866,  
6 '206, '275, and '438 patents.

7 Second, the SAC fails to add sufficient factual allegations concerning the  
8 previously identified Charter case (EDTX C.A. 22-cv-125) to justify a departure from  
9 the Court's Order, which rejected the FAC's reliance on that lawsuit. Order 10. As to  
10 the '775 and '690 patents, the SAC simply repeats the allegation from the FAC that  
11 Entropic previously asserted them against Charter. It does not add *any* new allegations  
12 about the patents or the products accused of infringing them. *Compare* SAC, ¶ 68 with  
13 1050, Dkt. 65-1, ¶ 61. Thus, the SAC fails to allege willful infringement of the '775 and  
14 '690 patents for the exact same reasons as the FAC. Order 10.

15 As to the '682, '008, and '826 patents, the SAC adds only conclusory statements  
16 that "Comcast's PMA implementation infringes the '682 Patent in substantially the  
17 same manner as Charter's PMA implementation," and "Comcast's implementation of  
18 remote spectrum monitoring functionality in its Proactive Network Maintenance  
19 ('PNM') system infringes the '008 and '826 Patents in substantially the same manner  
20 as Charter's implementation of remote spectrum monitoring in its PNM system." SAC  
21 ¶ 73. The SAC fails to explain any basis for these bare conclusions, and this Court has  
22 made clear that such "a conclusory allegation of similarity would likely not satisfy the  
23 willful infringement pleading standard. Rather, Entropic would need to identify  
24 products and services accused in the other action and detail their similarities with the  
25 accused products and services." Order 10–11; *see also Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662,  
26 678 (2009); *Boom! Payments, Inc. v. Stripe, Inc.*, 839 F. App'x 528, 533 (Fed. Cir.  
27 2021) (Court need not accept conclusory allegations in assessing a Rule 12 motion)  
28 (citing *Simio, LLC v. FlexSim Software Prods., Inc.*, 983 F.3d 1353, 1365 (Fed. Cir.

2020). Thus, the SAC’s conclusory allegations of similarity fail to plausibly allege willful infringement of the ’682, ’008, and ’826 patents.

The only patent asserted against Charter before the filing of this lawsuit for which Entropic attempts to identify purported similarities in accused products with specificity is the ’362 patent. For that patent, Entropic relies on “full band capture-enabled cable modems and STBs” that it alleges are similar between Comcast’s and Charter’s respective offerings. SAC ¶ 74. However, even assuming that Charter’s and Comcast’s accused products are “similar” in the manner Entropic alleges, the SAC still fails to plead willful infringement because Entropic does not and cannot allege that Charter ever told Comcast about the patent or alleged infringement. This missing allegation is critical and distinguishes Entropic’s sole authority in which other litigation sustained an allegation of willful infringement, *Core Optical Techs., LLC v. Juniper Networks Inc.*, 562 F. Supp. 3d 376 (N.D. Cal. 2021).

As this Court recognized, the plaintiff in *Core Optical* “alleged that the defendant maintained a close connection with a key industry player ***known to have disclosed the patent*** to others.” Order at 9 (emphasis added) (citing *Core Optical*, 562 F. Supp. 3d at 381). In that case, the plaintiff (Core) alleged that the defendant (Juniper) learned about the sole asserted patent from its designated “Elite/Select partner” (Fujitsu), which Core had previously sued for infringing the same patent. Ex. G (*Core Optical* Compl.) ¶ 102. But Core did not just allege that Juniper and Fujitsu were partners and stop there. The mere fact that they were partners, without more, would not have plausibly shown that Juniper ***knew*** about the asserted patent. The only reason Core was able to plausibly allege that Juniper knew about the patent was because Juniper’s co-defendant, Cisco, “admitted that its customer ***Fujitsu informed it*** of the patent on or about July 7, 2016, shortly after Core filed its suit against Fujitsu.” *Id.* (emphasis added). Based on that admission, Core alleged that “because Fujitsu notified Cisco of the patent, Fujitsu must have also notified its ‘Elite/Select partner’ Juniper of that patent,” and thus “Juniper learned of the existence and relevance of the patent sometime in or about July 7, 2016,



1 when it was likely informed the patent by Fujitsu.” *Id.*

2 By contrast, here there is no allegation—let alone an explicit admission—that  
3 Charter ever told *anyone* about the ’362 patent (or any other asserted patent, for that  
4 matter). *Core Optical* is inapposite for this crucial reason.<sup>14</sup>

5 Finally, Entropic’s allegations that Charter and Comcast are part of a “tight knit”  
6 industry also fail to create any plausible basis to allege that the Charter litigation  
7 provided Comcast knowledge of any patent infringement. Specifically, Entropic alleges  
8 that both Charter and Comcast personnel attended the SCTE conference and sat on  
9 panels together. But the SCTE conference is attended by 8,000 to 10,000 people  
10 annually, and Entropic does not allege that any Comcast panelist had knowledge of the  
11 Charter litigation, let alone shared that knowledge with a Comcast panelist. Further, the  
12 joint venture that Entropic identifies in its allegations relates to video streaming, not the  
13 DOCSIS and MoCA functionality accused in the SAC. Ex. H (NY Times article cited  
14 in the SAC).<sup>15</sup> The mere fact that two companies, each with over 100,000 employees,  
15 have some employees that attend the same conference, or that the two companies  
16 engage in business unrelated to the accused technologies, does not create a plausible  
17 basis to allege that one company notified the other regarding specific patent  
18 infringement claim.

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19  
20  
21 <sup>14</sup> While Entropic alleges that the same supplier, ARRIS, provides the same set top box  
22 to Charter and Comcast, Entropic alleges the box is sold to Charter as DCX3600 and to  
23 Comcast as XG1-A. The SAC thus provides no basis to infer that Comcast would,  
24 without prompting, look to a lawsuit against another company, see a complaint asserting  
25 multiple patents against numerous products, and pick out a product with a different  
26 name to understand that one of the patents would be asserted against a differently named  
27 Comcast product. By contrast, *Core Optical* involved a single asserted patent.

28 <sup>15</sup> The streaming box that is the subject of the Charter-Comcast joint venture, and  
pictured in Entropic’s cited NY Times article, does not even have a coaxial port, and  
thus cannot infringe any of the asserted patents, which are all asserted against DOCSIS  
and MoCA functionality that require a coaxial port. Notably, Entropic does not allege  
that it accused the joint venture technology in the Charter cases or in the present case.

1                   **3. Entropic cannot plausibly allege willfulness based on**  
2                   **Comcast’s relationship with MaxLinear.**

3           The SAC includes a new section titled “Comcast’s Relationship with MaxLinear”  
4 (SAC at 21:8), but the allegations in this section either rehash allegations that the Court  
5 has already found insufficient or add only generic allegations that are untethered to any  
6 asserted patent, let alone to any infringement (willful or otherwise) of any patent.

7           Entropic first rehashes its allegations about Comcast hiring Mr. Tierney, a named  
8 inventor of the ’008 and ’826 patents. SAC ¶ 94-98. Yet the Court has already rejected  
9 these allegations, making clear that “the Court is not convinced that his personal  
10 knowledge from his prior employment can be imputed to Comcast as a whole” and,  
11 “even if it could,” the allegations about Mr. Tierney “do not plausibly demonstrate  
12 knowledge of infringement.” Order 11. The SAC adds only high-level speculation, on  
13 information and belief, that Mr. Tierney and Comcast discussed product “technology,”  
14 “functionality,” and “operation,” (SAC ¶ 99), but fails to allege any factual basis for  
15 Entropic’s belief or that Mr. Tierney put Comcast on notice that it infringed any patent.

16           Similarly, the SAC alleges that Comcast “learned about the *functionality* of the  
17 Patents-in-Suit through other events it attended,” including a convention (SAC ¶ 100)  
18 (emphasis added), but it does not assert that Comcast actually learned of the *patents*  
19 *themselves*, let alone any alleged infringement. *See also* SAC ¶ 101. The closest the  
20 SAC comes is to allege that MaxLinear gave a presentation to Comcast and stated that  
21 “much of this technology was covered by ‘[a]lmost 2000 issued and pending patents.’”  
22 SAC ¶ 102. But the statement that “much” of the technology was patented only begs  
23 the question of which technology was patented and which was not—a question the SAC  
24 fails to answer—and the notion that MaxLinear possessed some combination of 2,000  
25 issued and pending patents at most suggests “knowledge of a patent portfolio, as  
26 opposed to a specific, issued patent, [which] does not support a claim for willful  
27 infringement.” Order 11 (citing *State Indus., Inc. v. A.O. Smith Corp.*, 751 F.2d 1226,  
28 1236 (Fed. Cir. 1985)); *Finjan, Inc. v. Cisco Sys. Inc.*, No. 17-CV-00072-BLF, 2017



1 WL 2462423, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. June 7, 2017).

2 Entropic also states that Mr. Tierney met with a Comcast employee in late 2012  
3 and early 2013, less than a month before the '566 Patent (1049, ¶ 101) and '681 Patent  
4 (1049, ¶ 102) respectively issued. *But Mr. Tierney was employed by MaxLinear in 2012-*  
5 *2013, which did not own either the '566 Patent or '681 Patent at that time.* MaxLinear  
6 did not acquire those patents until 2015, when it acquired Entropic Communications,  
7 Inc. 1048, Dkt. 82-1 at 16 and Dkt. 83-9 (Ex. I). There is thus no basis to infer that Mr.  
8 Tierney told Comcast about patents on which he is not an inventor and which were not  
9 owned by his employer at the time of his alleged meetings.

10 Lastly, the SAC includes statements relating to counterclaims recently asserted  
11 by MaxLinear in its litigation against Comcast in SDNY. SAC ¶¶ 103-112; 179-182.  
12 These allegations are irrelevant (and untrue). MaxLinear's purported *trade secret*  
13 counterclaims in another case have nothing to do with whether Entropic plausibly  
14 asserts willful infringement of an asserted *patent* in this case. This Court has already  
15 held, at Entropic's insistence, that the covenant not to sue "distinguishes among the  
16 types of intellectual property" at issue—"i.e., patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade  
17 secrets" Order at 8 (citing 1048, Dkt. 96-1 (Entropic Opp.) at 14:3-21). Thus, Entropic  
18 must plead "notice of each patent at issue before the exemption would apply." *Id.*  
19 MaxLinear's counterclaims, and the allegations in the SAC based on them, do not tie  
20 the alleged trade secrets to *any* patent, let alone an asserted patent. Thus, they have no  
21 bearing on the willful infringement of any asserted patent and are irrelevant to  
22 Entropic's lack of standing to bring non-willful patent infringement claims.

23 **4. Entropic's patent prosecution related allegations still fail.**

24 Entropic makes only minor, and irrelevant, modifications to its allegations related  
25 to alleged notice based on Comcast's patent prosecution activities. Specifically,  
26 Entropic now alleges that Comcast patents cite *a parent* to the '682 patent, that is  
27 "closely related." SAC ¶¶ 116-119; 1049, ¶¶ 120-123, 380-382. But the Court has  
28 already ruled that "absen[t] [] additional factual allegations, prosecution activity cannot

1 be the basis for a willful infringement claim.” Order at 11 (citing *Radware, Ltd. v. F5*  
2 *Networks, Inc.*, 2016 WL 4427490, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 22, 2016)); *see also Sonos*,  
3 591 F. Supp. at 643 (“Mere knowledge of a ‘patent family’ or the plaintiff’s ‘patent  
4 portfolio’ is not enough.”). Entropic also alleges that Comcast filed a patent the same  
5 month as the ’682 patent, and that Comcast must have become “aware of the ’682  
6 [p]atent based on the investigation it undertook during the application and prosecution  
7 process.” Such conclusory allegations should be awarded no weight. *Boom! Payments*,  
8 839 F. App’x at 533. These allegations also contradict both logic and the law. Patent  
9 applications are confidential for 18 months after filing, so it is unclear how Comcast  
10 would have found the ’682 patent application. Regardless, notice of a patent application  
11 does not provide sufficient notice of the resulting patent to provide a basis to allege  
12 willfulness. *State Indus.*, 751 F.2d at 1236; *Orthopaedic Hosp. v. Encore Med. L.P.*,  
13 2022 WL 254956, at \*26 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 27, 2022) (“knowledge of a patent application  
14 alone is insufficient to meet the knowledge requirement for either a willful or induced  
15 infringement claim”).

16 **5. The Entropic investment and MoCA participation allegations**  
17 **still fail.**

18 Entropic’s amendments related to Comcast’s investment in Entropic  
19 Communications, Inc. (SAC ¶¶ 113-114, 120-121) and its involvement in the MoCA  
20 Alliance still fail to plausibly allege that Comcast had specific knowledge of any  
21 asserted patent, let alone infringement of such patent. The Court previously found that  
22 “knowledge of a patent portfolio, as opposed to a specific, issued patent, does not  
23 support a claim of willful infringement.” Order at 11 (citation omitted). Yet all Entropic  
24 adds in the SAC is that Comcast “helped to develop the MoCA standard,” that it would  
25 have been “knowledgeable about the technology essential to the practice of the  
26 standard,” and that Comcast would have thus had knowledge of the filing of six asserted  
27 patents. SAC ¶¶ 126-129, 132, 258, 299, 339, 379, 419, 498. There is no factual basis  
28 on which to make the final inference. But even if taken as true, knowledge of a patent

1 application does not provide a basis to allege willfulness. *See State Indus.*, 751 F.2d at  
2 1236; *Orthopaedic Hosp.*, 2022 WL 254956, at \*26 (“knowledge of a patent application  
3 alone is insufficient to meet the knowledge requirement for either a willful or induced  
4 infringement claim”). And Entropic’s conclusory allegations, on information and belief,  
5 that Comcast monitored Entropic’s patent portfolio are identical to the allegations in the  
6 FAC the Court has already rejected. SAC ¶ 130.

7 The only MoCA-related allegations in the SAC that are tied to a specific patent  
8 are those concerning an October 2008 email sent from Anton Monk to the MoCA  
9 Alliance Board (“MoCA Board”) that allegedly claimed the ’518 patent was essential  
10 to the MoCA Standard. The SAC asserts that Comcast was on the MoCA Board and  
11 therefore received notice of the ’518 patent as well as the ’759 patent, which is a  
12 continuation of the ’518 patent. SAC ¶¶ 134–141, 265, 346. But even these more  
13 tailored allegations fail to plausibly allege willful infringement of either patent.

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9 [REDACTED]  
10 [REDACTED] *Finjan*, 2017 WL 2462423, at \*5) (willfulness requires knowledge of  
11 a specific issued patent).

12 **C. The Court should dismiss the SAC with prejudice.**

13 Even on its third try, Entropic fails to plausibly allege willful infringement for  
14 any patent. There is no reason to give Entropic yet another bite at the apple and the  
15 Court should now dismiss this case with prejudice. *S.F. Herring Ass’n v. U.S. Dep’t of*  
16 *the Interior*, 946 F.3d 564, 582 (9th Cir. 2019) (“discretion to deny leave to amend is  
17 particularly broad where the plaintiff has previously amended the complaint”); *Owen v.*  
18 *City of Hemet*, 2020 WL 7978503, (C.D. Cal. Dec. 15, 2020) (Holcomb, J.); *Richardson*  
19 *Constr., Inc. v. Clark Cnty Sch. Dist.*, 223 F. App’x 731, 732 (9th Cir. 2007) (holding  
20 dismissal with prejudice is proper where amended complaint “failed to cure”  
21 deficiencies identified with prior complaints).

22 **V. CONCLUSION**

23 Because the SAC fails to plausibly allege willful infringement of any asserted  
24 patent—the only relevant exemption to the VSA’s covenant not to sue—the Court  
25 should dismiss the SAC with prejudice and without further leave to amend.  
26  
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28

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